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ABSTRACT

Designed to provide insight into the proceedings, transactions, and findings of the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs, this 1980-81 annual report reflects the commission's efforts to act in a liaison capacity between tribes and state government to provide tribes with technical assistance. The report describes 18 projects completed during the year and lists 25 instances of technical assistance provided, as well as 4 publications produced, including a tribal directory. Named as highlights of the year are the eighth Annual Indian Town Hall Conference on state-tribal relationships and the production of a tourism brochure portraying Indian art and crafts and attractions on the reservations. A financial report details allocation of the $117,850 total appropriations for 1980-81. A profile of the Gila River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community summarizes its historical background, culture, tribal government, tribal administration, community needs and concerns, economic development, employment and training, education, human resources, and health and social services. The report includes the commission membership, a map locating Arizona Indian reservations, reservation population and acreage statistics, and commission meeting attendance records. (NEC)

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1981

ANNUAL REPORT

ARIZONA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

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RC 013160

JAN 1982
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The Honorable Bruce Babbitt
Governor of Arizona
Executive Towers
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Dear Governor Babbitt:

It is with pleasure that I submit to you the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs 1980-1981 Annual Report. This report is responsive to the provisions of Article 4, Title 41-542 of the Arizona Revised Statutes.

The Annual Report is designed to provide insight as to Commission proceedings, transactions and findings for the purpose of enhancing the knowledge of those individuals interested in our Agency's accomplishments.

The reader should be cognizant of the critical issues facing the Indian citizens as well as the State of Arizona. The issues having an impact on our over-all program as well as that of the tribes and state government are: 1) State-Indian relationships; 2) State taxation programs; 3) State-Tribal jurisdiction; 4) Recognition of tribal sovereignty and 5) Block Grant programs.

These stated issues along with others are being addressed by the Commission.

The Commission of Indian Affairs is the "official link between the tribes and state government" and will continue to act in a liaison capacity as well as provide technical assistance. During this fiscal year, the staff responded to over 5,000 telephone inquiries. This figure does not include the in-office contacts nor the written inquiries and responses.

With the continued support of your office and that of the State Legislature, the Commission will carry out its legislative mandates.

As evidenced by this report, we have endeavored to strengthen and encourage a sound Tribal - State working relationship.

Respectfully yours,

Leona M. Kakar

LEONA M. KAKAR - Chairperson

LMK/CMP:dd
September, 1981

F O R E W O R D

The Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs was established by the Arizona Legislature in 1953 and is operative under Arizona Revised Statutes Article 4, Titles 41-541 and 41-542 as amended July 15, 1964 and April 17, 1974.

A very important area of our responsibility has been to improve communications, understanding and working relationships between all concerned and we have diligently been working to this extent.

The Commission has sponsored eight successful Annual Indian Town Hall Conferences on the following topics:

1st - "Arizona Indian Water Rights"
2nd - "Sovereignty & Inter-Governmental Relations With Arizona's Indian Tribes"
3rd - "Arizona's Indian Participation In The Political Process"
4th - "P. L. 93-638 Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (Area of Contracting)"
5th - "Tribal Water Rights: Today's Concern"
6th - "Reservation School Districts"
7th - "Control of Natural Resources"
8th - "State-Tribal Relationships"

Much of the Commission's work is done in the area of public relations, as this is a prerequisite for better understanding and in promoting working relationships that will benefit all citizens of this State. (The Commission staff has accepted numerous speaking engagements in an endeavor to enhance general knowledge as to Indian culture and lore).

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C O M M I S S I O N M E M B E R S H I P

(INDIAN MEMBERS)

LEONA M. KAKAR (CHAIRPERSON)----------PAPAGO

EDMUND THOMPSON----------PIMA-MARICOPA

PHILLIP STAGO, JR.----------WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE

DELORES SAVALA----------KAIBAB-PAIUTE

ROSETTA HUBBARD----------NAVAJO

EARL HAVATONE----------HUALAPAI

ALEXANDER AMI----------HOPI

(NON-INDIAN MEMBERS AT LARGE)

YVONNE L. GARRETT----------PHOENIX

PAUL G. REES, JR.----------TUCSON

(EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS)

BRUCE BABBITT----------GOVERNOR

BOB CORBIN----------ATTORNEY GENERAL

CAROLYN WARNER----------SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

JAMES SARN----------DIRECTOR, STATE DEPT. OF HEALTH SERVICES

* *

COMMISSION STAFF

CLINTON M. PATTEA----------EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
TONY MACHUKAV----------FIELD COORDINATOR
DIANE C. DANKERL----------ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
ROSE ANN STELLHORN----------SECRETARY

1645 West Jefferson, Suite 433
Phoenix, Arizona 85007
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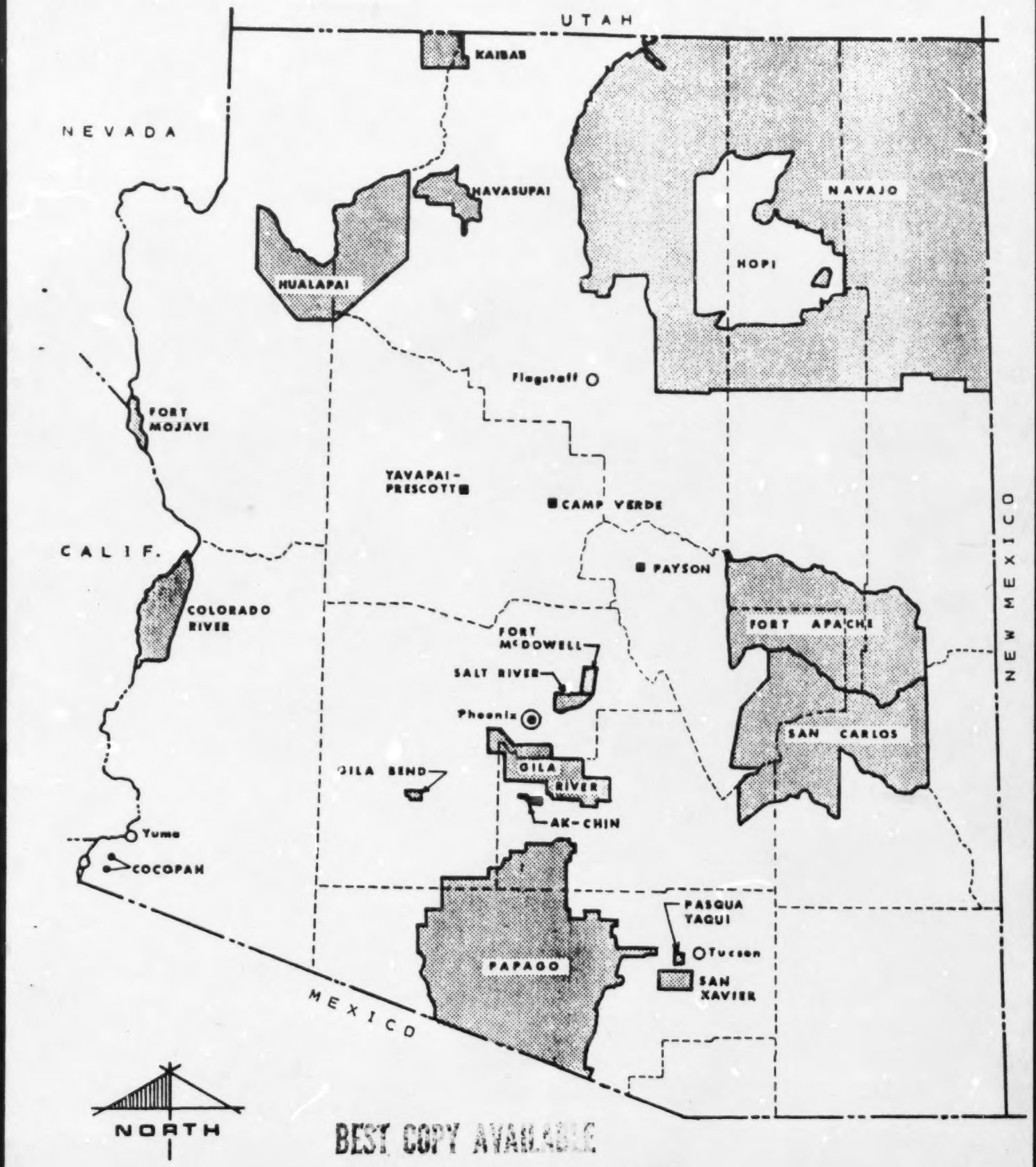

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ARIZONA INDIAN RESERVATIONS MAP

POPULATION AND ACREAGE OF ARIZONA RESERVATIONS

RESERVATION	CLASSIFICATION	ENROLLED POPULATION	ACREAGE
AK-CHIN	Papago-Pima	389	21,840
CAMP VERDE	Yavapai-Apache	521	635
COCOPAH	Cocopah	835	1,772
COLORADO RIVER	Mohave-Chemehuevi	2,070*	225,995
FORT APACHE	Apache	8,100	1,644,972
FORT MCDOWELL	Yavapai	348	24,680
FORT MOJAVE	Mojave	700*	22,820
FORT YUMA	Quechan	1,500*	2,061
GILA RIVER	Pima-Maricopa	9,404	372,000
HAVASUPAI	Havasupai	475	188,077
HOPI	Hopi	8,253	1,561,213
HUALAPAI	Hualapai	1,133	993,083
KAIBAB-PAIUTE	Paiute	224	120,431
NAVAJO	Navajo	83,000	9,101,516
PAPAGO	Papago	16,307**	2,855,894
PASCUA YAQUI	Pascua Yaqui	4,772	202
SALT RIVER	Pima-Maricopa	3,313	51,729
SAN CARLOS	Apache	6,090	1,827,421
TONTO APACHE	Tonto Apache	67	85
YAVAPAI-PRESCOTT	Yavapai	73	1,409
		147,574	19,017,835

NOTE: These figures were obtained from the Bureau of Indian Affairs "Information Profiles Of Indian Reservations In Arizona, Nevada And Utah" dated April, 1981. The Navajo population and acreage is for Arizona only.

* The population figures include California for Colorado River, Ft. Mojave and Ft. Yuma, while the acreage figures are for Arizona.

** The Papago figure includes population for Sells (11,307), Gila Bend (335) and San Xavier (4,665).

COMMISSION MEETINGS

During this fiscal year, the Commission held three regular business meetings and one two-day Indian Town Hall Conference.

(1980)

August 13	Commission Business Meeting
November 12 - 14	Commission's 8th Annual Indian Town Hall "State-Tribal Relationships"

(1981)

April 10	Commission Business Meeting
June 12	Commission Business Meeting

COMMISSION MEETING ATTENDANCE RECORD

August 13, 1980

(Members Present)	(Members Absent)
Leona M. Kakar, Chairperson	David Rich (Attorney General-excused
Pete Homer, Sr., Vice-Chairman	Delores Savala
Edmund Thompson	Earl Havatone
Yvonne L. Garrett	Phillip Stago, Jr.
Josiah Moore (Dept. of Education)	Leo Denetsone
Sheldon Elman (Dept. of Health)	Governor Babbitt

November 12-14, 1980

Leona M. Kakar, Chairperson	Delores Savala (Excused)
Rosetta Hubbard	Alexander Ami (Excused)
Yvonne L. Garrett	Earl Havatone
Paul Rees, Jr.	Phillip Stago, Jr.
Charleen Greer (Attorney General)	Governor Babbitt (Excused)
Sheldon Elman	Josiah Moore

April 10, 1981

Leona M. Kakar, Chairperson	Delores Savala (Excused)
Alexander Ami	Edmund Thompson (Excused)
Yvonne L. Garrett	Earl Havatone (Excused)
Paul Rees, Jr.	Sheldon Elman (Excused)
David Rich	Rosetta Hubbard
Josiah Moore	Phillip Stago, Jr.
	Governor Babbitt

June 12, 1981

Leona M. Kakar, Chairperson	Paul Rees, Jr. (Excused)
Alexander Ami	Earl Havatone (Excused)
Yvonne L. Garrett	Delores Savala (Excused)
David Rich	Sheldon Elman (Excused)
	Rosetta Hubbard
	Phillip Stago, Jr.
	Edmund Thompson
	Josiah Moore
	Governor Babbitt

OTHER MEETINGS ATTENDED:

The Executive Secretary and/or Field Coordinator attended and represented the Commission at various Indian-oriented meetings such as: Legislative hearings on various subjects; Arizona Town Hall; Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona; Department of Economic Security sponsored Indian Day; Public Law 874 School Financing; North American Indian Women's Association; Gila River Housing Authority; Arizona School Board Association Convention; Rice School District Board Meetings; PTA San Carlos; Indian Alliance On Alcoholism & Drug Abuse, Inc.; DES meeting on Federal Funding and Cutbacks; Escorted Australian aboriginals on Reservation tours; Tribal Management Program meetings; Arizona Inter-Agency Economic Coordinating Council; Arizona Academy Board Meetings; Water Quality Management; Mexican Papagos on Mexican Border; Hopi, Papago and Fort Yuma Council meetings.

The Commission staff accepted numerous speaking engagements such as: American Graduate School of International Management; College Extension Class at Luke Air Force Base; Central High; Washington High; Lions Club; Mesa Rotary Club; Church groups; Scottsdale Community College Cultural Days; Mesa Community College Cultural Days; University of Arizona Class; Pueblo Grande Women's Club; Balz Elementary School and Scottsdale Community College's Career Days.

Several Management Concepts Extensive Seminars were attended on the subjects of: Taxation and Indian Affairs and Administration of Grants and Contracts.

The Administrative Assistant represented the Commission at various meetings such as: Personnel; Health; United Fund Campaign; Savings Bonds; Car Pooling; Budget; Accounting Procedures and numerous Legislative hearings on various subjects plus the State Public Information Officers Meetings.

PROJECTS COMPLETED

#1 Annual Report (1979-1980)

#2 Supreme Court Ruling relative to Taxation
Summary: Per instructions, distributed the Supreme Court ruling relative to Central Machinery Company v. Arizona State Tax Commission wherein it was decided that the case was governed by the Indian trader statutes -- federal law pre-empts the asserted state tax.

#3 1981 Tribal Directory
Summary: Developed and distributed the Commission's most requested publication. The Directory contains a complete listing of the tribes and those in the area of Indian affairs.

#4 U. S. Supreme Court Rulings
Summary: Cigarette Excise Tax and White Mountain Apache Tribe v. Bracker et al. These decisions were distributed.

#5 Native American Day Ceremonies
Summary: The Commission co-sponsored this Indian Day function during luncheon periods at the State Capitol.

#6 Study of Federal/State Monies To Arizona's Tribes
Summary: Worked with two legislative aides in providing data and technical assistance in their endeavor to complete a study for Senator Rottas.

#7 North American Indian Women's Association
Summary: Provided technical assistance in developing a conference on the topic of "The Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978."

#8 House Bill 2478 Creating an Indian County
Summary: Responded to Indian legislators and the New Mexico Commission on Indian Affairs in gathering data relative to this piece of legislation.

#9 Capitol Drumbeat - Spring
Summary: This is a publication newsletter advising the tribal leaders, commissioners and others of happenings in the state legislature plus other matters of particular interest.

#10 Senate Bill 1059 Taxation of Smoke Shops
Summary: Collated and disseminated information relative to this piece of legislation to those requesting same.

#11 Capitol Drumbeat - May, 1981
Summary: This newsletter is now being published on a monthly basis. A special feature will be done on the subject of block grants.

#12 Critical Issues
Summary: Upon Governor Babbitt's request, each agency developed a position paper on the critical issues facing the state and their particular area of interest.

#13 Travelers' Guide On Arizona Indians
Summary: The Commission is working towards finding funding sources to produce this tourism-type brochure which is an endeavor to promote the Commission, the tribes and the state in the area of tourism.

#14 8th Annual Indian Town Hall
Summary: The Indian Town Hall Conference Report was produced and disseminated to those interested in the topic: "State-Tribal Relationships."

#15 Arizona Division of Mobile & Manufactured Housing Standards
Summary: The Commission encouraged the tribes to take advantage of the free services provided by this state agency such as training Indians to become inspectors on their respective reservations to alleviate faulty structured mobile homes and incorrect set-ups. Seven reservations have availed themselves to this department's services.

#16 EDA Economic Development Program
Summary: The Commission was looking into the feasibility of applying for a grant to assist the tribes, however, due to budget cut backs, EDA is being phased out.

#17 Arizona Indian Alliance On Alcoholism & Drug Abuse, Inc.
Summary: The Commission staff provided technical assistance in the development of a new program.

#18 Capitol Drumbeat - June, 1981
Summary: A continuation of the monthly publication informing the tribal leaders, legislators, commissioners and others of matters happening in the Indian realm.

COMMISSION HIGHLIGHTS

COMMISSION APPOINTMENTS

The terms of Commissioners Pete Homer, Sr. and Leo Denetsone expired the first Monday in January, 1980.

Governor Babbitt appointed Mr. Alexander Ami (Hopi) and Ms. Rosetta Hubbard (Navajo) to serve three year terms. Mr. Paul Rees, Jr. an attorney from Tucson was selected by Governor Babbitt to replace non-Indian member Sister Mary Rose Christy.

January, 1981, the terms of Commission Chairperson Leona Kakar and Commissioner Edmund Thompson expired as well as non-Indian member Ms. Yvonne L. Garrett.

At the time of this publication's physical year ending, appointments were still pending.

Framed Certificates of Appreciation were presented to the out-going Commissioners at the April 10, 1981 Business Meeting for their years of dedicated service to the Commission and Indian people of Arizona.

In the selection of the Indian Membess to the Commission, tribes without representation are contacted and asked to submit names from their tribes for the Governor's consideration in making the appointments.

The tribes do not submit names for the non-Indian members.

Commissioners serve until their successors are appointed and qualifies.

INDIAN TOWN HALL

The 8th Annual Indian Town Hall was held at Sunrise Park Hotel on the White Mountain Apache Reservation on November 12 - 14, 1980. The topic of the conference: "State - Tribal Relationships."

Approximately seventy individuals attended and participated in the two-day conference.

It is a Commission policy to develop the conference topic on the subject of critical concern to the tribal leadership at that particular point in time.

Copies of the 8th Indian Town Hall Conference Report are available upon request from the Commission office.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE TO ARIZONA INDIANS

Last year the Commissioners approved a project whereby funds were to be solicited to produce a colorful-informational tourism brochure that would promote the Commission, tribes and state.

The brochure is the size of a road map and folds for convenience.

Plans are to disseminate the brochure to all chambers of commerce, state agencies, international airports and to the general public in an endeavor to educate the public as to the Commission and the tribes.

This brochure will portray Indian art and crafts as well as tourism attractions on the reservations. The questions generally asked relative to Indian affairs will be listed as well as answered. The Commission's functions will also be a part of the brochure.

There are several funding sources that are presently being looked into.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT

On February 19, 1981, Mr. Douglas Norton, Auditor General, sent a formal report to the Commission relative to its audit as of the year ending June 30, 1980.

Accordingly, this is excerpted from the report: "In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs at June 30, 1980, and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year."

COOPERATIVE EFFORTS (TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE)

The Commission's staff provided the following technical assistance during the program year:

- North American Indian Womens' Association (Program Development)
- DES Indian Day Ceremony (Program Development)
- Division of Mobile & Manufactured Housing Standards (Liaison)
- Arizona Indian Alliance On Alcoholism & Drug Abuse (Program Re-development)
- Office of Economic Planning & Development Coordination Network (Liaison)
- Arizona Academy (Board Member & Liaison)
- U. S. Census Bureau - Phoenix Office (Liaison)
- Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona (Liaison)
- Office of Economic Planning & Development, Indian Planning Division (Liaison)

- Scottsdale Community College (Indian Program Development & Culture)
- Nevada Commission of Indian Affairs (Program Development & Liaison)
- St. Johns Indian Mission (Liaison)
- University of Arizona (Indian Programming & Liaison)
- Service Organizations - Numerous (Indian Culture)
- Representative Frank McElhaney (Research & Liaison)
- Representative Daniel Peaches (Research & Liaison)
- Arizona Attorney General's Office (Liaison)
- Mesa Community College (Indian Culture)
- Margo Thompson, Research Consultant (Liaison & Research)
- KZZP (Liaison & Program Development)
- New Mexico Commission on Indian Affairs (Research & Liaison)
- Various High School Classes (Indian Culture)
- UNITY - United National Indian Tribal Youth (Liaison)
- DES - ITCA State-Tribal Agreements (Liaison & Research)
- DES - ITCA Block Grants (Liaison & Research)

NOTE OF CLARIFICATION: The activity involving liaison means bringing parties together to discuss a mutual concern or perhaps the development of a program; information gathering, dissemination and distribution. The function of technical assistance mainly involves technical writing such as proposal writing in the areas of alcoholism and education as well as the drafting of organizational operation manuals, articles of incorporation, reports, and Indian organizational position papers, charts and the assisting in the development of operating budgets as directed by the Indian entity involved. Technical assistance also includes research and consultant services. These services are available to tribes, Indian-related organizations and individuals involved in the area of Indian affairs as well as state, local and federal governmental agencies.

PUBLICATIONS

The Commission published and distributed the following: Capitol Drumbeat Newsletters; Annual Report; Indian Town Hall "State-Tribal Relationships" and the Tribal Directory.

Questionnaires to up-date our mailing list were sent out with the Annual Report and Tribal Directory.

800 Recipients responded requesting 1,000 copies of the Annual Report and 1,400 recipients requested 2,200 copies of the Tribal Directory.

Many respondents took time to praise the publications and the services provided by the Commission. Here are just a few of the comments received:

- "Thank you for your promptness and courtesy in sending the Annual Report. It was a great help in my college study of Indian affairs and I shall follow current problems with added interest and appreciation." Iola Maland

- "Thank you for sending the Tribal Directory. I have been receiving these annual Directories for many years and I want you to know that they are a tremendous source of reference in my writing. I treasure them highly." Arnold Marquis, Indian Guide

- "We have used your Tribal Directory for the past 5 years. During this time it has saved us time and energy in locating various individuals within tribal governments, state agencies, Indian associations and other Indian-related entities. We recognize the tremendous amount of work it requires to offer this service guide and very much appreciate the efforts of your staff." Robert Porter, Indian Services Staff of Scottsdale Community College.

- "Thank you for publishing such a valuable tool." Jonathan Goldman, University of Arizona.

- "Thank you again for the very useful Tribal Directory." Arline Hobson, University of Arizona.

- "The Arizona Tribal Directory is one of the very best I have seen anywhere. It is very functional and will be heavily used by our department." Harry Kennedy, U. S. Dept. of H.H.S., OPRO/ICA

- "Your Directory is extremely useful in my practice as an attorney for Indian people in Maricopa County. I use it at least daily. Thank you very much." Mary O'Niel, Urban Indian Law Project

- "An excellent publication. Keep up the good work." Dallas Johnson, Save The Children

- "Thank you so much for sending us the Tribal Directory. As an American Indian firm it's a valuable tool for our organization." Ramona Rapp, American Indian Resource Org., Inc.

- "I first became aware of this publication through the library, however, it is so beneficial to my work, I need a permanent copy. It appears to be very up-to-date and accurate, as well as informative." Karen English, Coconino County Courthouse.

NOTE: The Tribal Directory is sent to 170 university, college, high school and local libraries upon request.

The Tribal Directory is sent primarily to those actively involved in Indian Affairs plus the stated libraries.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Breakdown:

$117,850.00	Appropriation
112,383.40	Expenditures
$ 5,011.60	Reversion

1980-81

		1980 - 1981 TOTAL APPROPRIATION		EXPENDITURES		REVERSION	
71110	PERSONAL SERVICES	$80,000.00		$78,002.07		$1,997.93	
72500	EMPLOYEE RELATED EXPENDITURES (FICA, RETIREMENT, HEALTH, ETC.)	18,000.00		15,199.67		2,800.33	
72500	TRAVEL - STATE						
	72511 Mileage (Own Car)		8,400.00	3,466.43	8,247.12		152.88
	72512 Motor Pool (State Car)			1,046.49			
	72520 Subsistence (Meals-Lodging)	8,400.00		2,843.20		152.88	
	72541 Registration & Educa. Fees			891.00			
72700	OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURES						
	72700 Office Rent		11,450.00	4,200.00	11,389.54		60.46
	72800 Maintenance & Repairs			260.25			
	73100 Office Supplies			879.42			
	73500 Communications:						
	Printing - Tribal Directory, Etc.			2,173.29			
	Postage & Mailing Machine Base	11,450.00		1,397.28		60.46	
	Telephone			1,461.10			
	73530 Subscriptions			109.50			
	73630 Savin (Share Rental)			383.70			
	73700 Organization Dues			25.00			
	73700 Risk Management Insurance			500.00			
		$117,850.00		$112,838.40		$5,011.60	

PROFILE: GILA RIVER PIMA-MARICOPA
INDIAN COMMUNITY

An old Pima saying includes the following lines: "...Many moons, many suns have come and gone...since our forefathers here on this same ground... toiled and struggled so that we might...enjoy life today..."

ORIGIN: Just who the forefathers of the Pimas were and when and where they came from are still subjects of debate today among ethno-historians, antropologists and archeologists. To put it another way, for lack of the written word and want of evidence experts still are in disagreement as to the origin of the Pima tribes. On the other hand, the Pimas generally agree among themselves that they are the ancestors of the Hohokom; a race of people who built great irrigation canals some 18 centuries before the arrival of Columbus to the Americas in 1492 and whose culture flourished from 1,000 to 1,400 A.D. An indication of the Hohokom civilization is the 4-story Casa Grande which is now a national monument and is a structure that is believed to have been used for astronomical observations as demonstrated and conceded by modern-day scientists. But other large adobe buildings of this type were already in existence in the 10th century; for instance, up to 1946, 167 Hohokom settlements in the Gila watershed alone had been unearthed by archeologists and traced back to 900 A.D.

In 1951, author Edwin Corle in his book, "The Gila-River Of The Southwest" wrote: "Hygiene and medicine may have been primitive but then it is highly improbable that any Hohokom ever died of cancer or syphilis, or ever suffered from alcoholism, paranoia or schizophenia...taken in all, life wasn't too bad along the Gila in 1300..."

The Hohokom's unsurpassed achievement at that time was the perfection of an etching process which included use of acids from juices of native plants and wax to produce finely decorated sea shells as jewelry -- a technique developed some 400 years before Europeans used a similar process to etch designs on metal armor.

The Hohokom-Pima connection has been a part of Pima tradition and has been recorded at one time or another by various historians. For instance, on November 10, 1846 an army lieutenant by the name of W. H. Emory wrote a brief account of how the Hohokom came into being as related by an interpreter of Juan Antonio Llunas, Chief of the Pimas at that time. The legend describes "a woman of surpassing beauty" of long ago who resided in nearby mountains. She was given great tribute by the people in the form of material goods and food, but she did not respond with love or favors. The woman was determined to remain virtuous and single. In time, a drought occurred and people sought her help. She complied with food from her stores and her benefits and goodwill seemed inexhaustible. Then one day while she was undressed and asleep a raindrop fell "on her stomach, which produced conception." She bore a son who became "the founder of a new race which built all these houses."

The origin of the Pima was also set down in footnotes between November, 1901 and June, 1902 when Frank Russell wrote his thesis on "The Pima Indians," for the U. S. Bureau of American Ethnology. The statement, attributed to Pimas themselves is as follows: "At one time the Casa Grande was beset by enemies who came from the east...and who caused its abandonment; but the

settlements at Sacaton, Casa Blanca, etc. still remained, and there is even a tale...of intertribal war between the Pimas of Sacaton and those of Casa Blanca after the ruin of Casa Grande. Finally, the pueblos fell one after the other, until the Pimas, driven from their homes, and moreover decimated by a fearful plague, became reduced to a small tribe. A portion of them moved south into Sonora, where they still reside, but the main body remained on the site of their former prosperity..." When asked why the Pimas did not continue to produce pueblos with thick adobe walls like their forefathers did, the Pimas answered that they were too few in number and had adapted themselves to current customs.

Pima oral tradition asserts that their tribe has always lived in their present location and believe that they emerged from the east as decendants of the "Hohokom," a Pima word which means, "Those Who Are Gone."

HISTORY: While historians generally acknowledge that the first "White men" to set foot in Arizona were missionaries (Fray Marcos De Niza) in 1539 and members of the Coronado expedition in 1540, nevertheless, it was a negro slave by the name of Esteban who in his travels between 1528 and 1536 first met the Pima Indians and befriended them in Arizona.

According to written accounts, Juan de Onate was the next European to visit Pima country in 1604, followed by Padre Eusebio Francisco Kino who made six journeys on various routes from his headquarters in New Spain to Pima country. In his zeal to civilize and christianize the Pimas, Padre Kino during his travels between 1687 and 1710 established 3 missions and "about a dozen visitas" on Gila River Pima lands before he died in 1711 at Magdalena, in Sonora, Mexico.

For about 20 years after that, no European came to Pima country, but between 1731 and 1750 later expeditions to the Gila River Pimas were made by several missionaries, notably Padre Francisco Garces who later made 5 trips to the Pimas between 1768 and 1776 until his death at the hands of Yuma Indians on July 18, 1781.

During this period the Pimas expanded marketing of their farm products by trading not only with missionaries but also with U. S. soldiers and later with settlers. Simple farming tools consisting of digging sticks, wooden shovels, hoes and harrows were used to produce bountiful crops in "the beautiful and fertile basin". In addition, the Pima Indians could always be counted upon by the Europeans for supplies and even protection from Apache or Yavapai marauders.

Lieutenant Emory observes how he was impressed by the moral conduct of Pimas when in 1846 he wrote: "To us it was a rare sight to be thrown in the midst of a large nation of what is termed wild Indians, surpassing many of the Christian nations in agriculture,...and immeasurably before them in honesty and virtue."

By 1858 it was estimated that the Pima Indian population was "about 22,000." This estimate may have included Papagos and the Maricopas who by this time, had migrated from Gila Bend and the Yuma area in the early part of the 1800's after having been granted territory under certain conditions by the Pimas. Oftentimes, Yuma Indians would raid the Maricopa settlement near the confluence of the Gila and Salt Rivers but were repelled repeatedly with the help of Pima warriors. One such event occurred in 1833 according to

the following interpretation of a Pima calendar stick: "During the moon preceding the meteoric shower (November 13,1833) the Yumas armed with clubs, bows, and arrows attacked the Maricopa village. The Yumas surprised the Maricopas and captured their women, whom they surrounded and tried to take away with them. They were about to cross the Gila with their captives when the Pimas arrived and attacked them...The Yumas fought bravely, but they were overpowered by numbers and few escaped to tell of their defeat." The last battle between the Yumas and Pima-Maricopa Tribes occurred in 1857 after the bloodiest fight of all.

Until 1850, the Pimas and Maricopas were not bothered too much by the arrival of immigrants, California gold seekers, military men and trappers but after that "...the Pimas were visited by some of the vilest specimens of humanity that the white race has produced..." according to historian Frank Russell. Traders swindled not only the Pimas over grain prices, but also manipulated government goods with help from corrupt or incompetent territorial agents. Whiskey was illegally brought into Pima lands, but "worst of all," as reported by Bancroft "...white settlers on the Gila used so much water that the Pimas in dry years had to leave the reservation or starve."

Along with arrival of the hordes of immigrants came the threat of Indian and non-Indian conflict over land and water rights. In 1859 and 1862, Indian bureau officials foresaw this threat and reported to Washington that trouble would be caused if non-Indian farming and diversion of Gila River waters above the Indian fields took place. In fact, at the time the Florence canal was being built in 1886, an investigation by the Department of Interior was carried out after much protest by an Indian agent, but had no effect in preventing the construction of the canal and diversion of waters originally used to irrigate Pima farm lands.

In 1854 and 1855 army officers began field surveys for a railroad to the west through Pima aboriginal lands; Maricopa wells became a key stopover for stage coaches by the late 1850's and on December 30, 1853, the Gila River Pimas and Maricopas came under trusteeship of the U. S. Government with enactment of the Gadsden Purchase.

Despite deteriorating conditions, the Pima Indians kept on producing a surplus of wheat crops which increased from 100,000 pounds to over 1 million pounds between 1858 and 1862. As a result of newly-acquired farm implements granted by Congress in 1859, Pima harvests of such farm products as cotton, beans, corn, squash, green peas, wheat, pumpkins, etc. flourished.

In terms of culture, very little had changed among the Pimas, but with the ever-increasing influx of non-Indian homesteaders in Arizona territory during the 2nd half of the 19th century, the natives began to adopt certain traits and customs of the foreigners from the east. Typical of most Indian tribes throughout North America, the language and culture of the Pimas and Maricopas were quite complex, versatile and evolving characterized by continued refinement. Pima shelters soon gave way to adobe-type dwellings. Traditional foods either gathered from farm fields or native plants on nearby deserts remained the Pimas' main source of food supply and their trade with Papagos and non-Indians was quite extensive and required ingenious standards of measurement and value; they continued to produce quality baskets and pottery made from native materials. At times the Pimas and Maricopas were forced to fight off Apache, Yavapai or Yuma plunderers and were able to match the fighting skills and courage of their long-time

enemies and indeed, often pursued or made raids into enemy territory to avenge losses of life and property. The record of Pima and Maricopa warriors as scouts for U. S. Cavalrymen to hunt down Apache and Yavapai rebels attest to this observation.

Pasttimes such as athletic sports, games, social dances, and singing were very much a part of Pima and Maricopa life. The family organization of the Pimas in the late 1800's persisted according to tradition although certain Pima customs in marriage, purification ceremonies, child rearing, training and funeral rites slowly began to diminish culturally as a result of constant contact with the Americans and Mexicans.

The education of Pima children was stern and well-disciplined, but designed to prepare them physically, mentally and spiritually for harsh living of the times. Such training eventually led to acquired values of "...fortitude, courage, forbearance, unselfishness, industry..." Education included the teaching of Pima legends, religion, myths, basic hygiene and training in social conduct and warfare.

After the last missionary had visited the Pimas, the tribe was left without a teacher or a missionary, let alone, an efficacious Indian agent. However, following a series of agents appointed to conduct Indian affairs in Pima Country from faraway Tucson, permanent offices and living quarters made of adobe were finally built for an Indian agent to be headquartered at Sacaton in 1870.

A minister and civil war veteran by the name of C. H. Cook who was employed by the Federal government at Sacaton opened the first school on February 18, 1871. The school built of adobe was well-attended from the first and is a tribute to the Rev. Cook's ability as a teacher and minister who worked among the Pimas for almost 15 years. The school was changed to a boarding school in 1881, but was destroyed by fire in 1888.

By the year 1887, the Southern Pacific Railroad had extended railway lines from Maricopa to Phoenix through Pima lands, but is abandoned now.

THE 20TH CENTURY: At the turn of the century, Pima basket weaving had developed to its peak in terms of excellence and quality. However, after the 1920's production of Pima baskets began to decline. Today, very few Pima women practice the art of traditional basket weaving compared to earlier times when basketry was "practiced in nearly every Pima home," and when young Pima girls were expected to make a good basket before she could be considered prepared for marriage.

In 1891, the Phoenix Indian boarding school was established in a converted hotel, but one year later moved to its present location. Many Pima and Maricopa youths attended the Phoenix Indian School in the early 1900's and experienced military-like formations, discipline and drills, but they also learned the basics of reading, writing and arithmetic.

In 1914, following the birth of Arizona as the 49th State of the Union in 1912, the Arizona National Guard sanctioned Company F of the First Arizona Infantry which was made up mostly of Pima and Maricopa Indians. When World War I began, Company F became Co. F, 158th Infantry Regiment of the 40th Division at Camp Kearney in San Diego, California. From there, the entire Division including Company F was transported to England and eventually to

France where it served on the battlefields with honor and distinction.

With the advance of Western Civilization and a booming population in the Valley of the Sun during this period, came a way of life which the Pimas and Maricopas began to learn and even adopt. The City of Phoenix and surrounding towns began to grow and prosper. Individual farming by the Pimas and Maricopas was greatly reduced by this time due to Gila River waters being taken over and diverted by non-Indian tenants in the Florence area. Locally, distribution of individual allotments to Pimas and Maricopas which then covered about one-fourth of the reservation lands to tribal members, abruptly ended in 1921; large scale leasing to non-Indian farmers soon followed. To obtain needed supplies and manufactured goods, two and three-day trips by foot, wagons and horseback, were often made by groups of Pimas and Maricopas to the outskirts of nearby towns where they camped, later visiting the general stores to trade their hay, grain, artifacts and firewood.

By the year 1915, the boundaries of the Gila River Pima-Maricopa Reservation had been set by a series of Executive orders to its present size of 372,000 acres although Pima lands originally consisted of a very much larger tract more than four times its present size. The reservation which is approximately 46 miles long and 29 miles wide in a north-south direction, lies in Pinal County and Maricopa County.

With strong support from Arizona Senator Carl Hayden, Congress passed and President Calvin Coolidge signed into law the Act of June 7, 1924 which authorized the construction of Coolidge Dam on the San Carlos Apache Reservation for the primary purpose of irrigating Pima Indian lands and secondly for irrigating other lands "...without diminishing the supply necessary for said Indian lands..." However, there has never been enough water for Pima farm lands. As it is, the jurisdiction of San Carlos Irrigation Project which regulates the Gila River waters, does not even include the western portion of the reservation but ends instead at Casa Blanca. There is also the problem of inefficiency when small individual plots of only 10 acres for instance, are farmed and irrigated. To compound the problem, allotted lands are so fractionated among heirs that they defy efficient farm management practices. Furthermore, considerable delays in court and questionable actions by U. S. Attorneys on the Pimas' behalf in the Gila River Court Decree of June 29, 1935 did not help matters any; also, the Gila River Community's request to irrigate an additional 75,000 irrigable acres of land has yet to be responded to by the Federal government which controls both the Gila and Salt Rivers. But most distressing of all, the Gila River no longer flows through the Pima-Maricopa Reservation and "now the river is an empty bed full of sand," as one old Pima Indian remarked at the passing of the times.

When farming no longer became economical for the individual Pima or Maricopa, she or he turned to nearby towns for employment as wage earners wherever it could be obtained. Meanwhile, during this "trust period" between 1906 and 1921 Federal policy on certain Indian affairs vacillated and never really attained the goal of civilizing the Indians, cutting off ties from their respective tribes, or forcing them to adopt anglo ways.

TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNMENT: Finally, in 1934 after much political pressure from Indian rights advocates and staunch supporters such as the U. S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, John Collier, the land allotment system

under the General Allotment Act was "successfully altered," to the benefit of the Gila River Pima-Maricopa Community along with scores of other tribes. This was accomplished with passage by Congress of the heavily-amended Wheeler-Howard Act often referred to as the IRA or Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934. Nonetheless, the Act was not without its critics in the beginning which included the Pimas who wanted to maintain control of their "restricted individual ownership of property, including mineral rights, without a communistic land basis." They also questioned the failure of the Act to guarantee Pima-Maricopa water rights. But after President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the bill into law, all of the Arizona tribes except the Navajo and Prescott-Yavapai Tribes ratified tribal constitutions and bylaws in accordance with provisions of the IRA. Passage of the IRA in 1934 allowed tribes to assume jurisdiction over their own reserves, maintain law and order, administer revolving funds and educational loans, adopt business corporate charters, permit vetos by tribes on the disposition of tribal assets, hire legal counsel and approve operating budgets, among other provisions. Such far-reaching policies aimed at tribal self-government are still in effect and continue to be felt by the Pimas and Maricopas who eventually approved a set of Constitution and Bylaws on May 14, 1936. Thus, began corporate-type management of tribal government, land and resources.

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT: Under the Community's Constitution and Bylaws which was amended in 1960 and 1973, the tribal council is the governing body of the Reservation with prescribed powers to: negotiate with the various governments, employ legal counsel, administer the disposition of tribal assets, advise the Interior-Secretary on Community needs or appropriation for federal-sponsored projects, appoint officials, committees and boards, set the manner of conducting elections and regulate its own procedure and the domestic relations of tribal members, promote and protect the health, peace, morals, education and general welfare of the Community, adopt and conform to a budget, recognize and regulate reservation-based organizations, levy fees, dues and taxes on tribal members, maintain law and order and administer justice, and so forth. Other powers granted under the Constitution include those which are subject to review by the Secretary of Interior such as: regulations dealing with guardians for minors, rules of inheritance, levying of dues, fees or taxes on non-members, etc.

The Community Council which is considered the Legislative Branch of the tribal government is composed of 17 members elected from within their own respective districts. The number of Councilmen from each of the 7 designated districts is contingent upon the population of enrolled members from that district so that at the present time, three districts each are represented by 3 councilmen while four districts each have 2 councilmen to represent them at the legislative level. Each of the representatives are elected alternately and serve three-year terms.

The Executive Branch is headed by a Governor and Lieutenant Governor who are elected at-large for a term of three years. As the name implies, it is this branch that "executes" or carries out policies set by the Council. However, both officers are not executives exclusively since they do preside over Council meetings, participate in Council discussions and vote in case of a tie. In this sense, the Governor and Lt. Governor can be viewed as policy-makers also.

The Community's Judicial Branch consists of a tribal court system which is administered by a Chief Judge and two Associate Judges who are elected

at-large for three year terms of office. But with respect to policy, it is the Council which enacts criminal and civil codes or ordinances for the Community, sets the Budget for the Judicial Branch, and maintains the tribal courts and police force systems and defines their powers and duties, as provided under the Tribes' Constitution and Bylaws.

Other offices prescribed by the Constitution include a Secretary and Treasurer along with Standing Committees and Boards appointed by the Council.

Seven standing committees consisting of the Education, Health and Social, Economic Development, Natural Resources Development, Government and Management and Legislative Committees have been designated by the Council to oversee programs of the various Departments or Offices established by the Community and make recommendations to the Council. Another Committee is the Executive which is composed of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor and Chairmen of the six standing committees; its main function is to determine the agenda for Council meetings.

COMMUNITY NEEDS AND CONCERNS: It is this integrated governmental structure then, that forms the basis for assessing Community needs and concerns which in turn, are ultimately dealt with by the Community Council. The gravity of this immense responsibility can be seen by the complexity of the numerous problems encountered by the tribe. As examples: During 1980, the unemployment rate on the Gila River Pima-Maricopa reservation was about 32% with most (53%) of those employed by the federal, state, county and local governments. In housing, more than half of the Pimas and Maricopas live in substandard houses which either have no electricity, water or plumbing. Of all the 1,647 reservation dwellings built by individuals, the tribe, HUD, BIA and in some cases FHA, no less than 941 houses including mobile homes are considered to be substandard. The threat of further Federal cutbacks in Indian housing programs will very likely worsen matters even more in an area where the average family size is 5.5 and where three-fourths of those employed earn less than $5,000 per year.

In the area of economic development, the present situation is more critical due to the fact that the Community's primary source of income is centered around its productive use of tribal lands since the reservation does not contain any significant amounts of oil, gas, timber, coal or minerals to financially support the tribe. Productive land use in turn, requires water to farm lands, and to construct and maintain industrial and commercial buildings along with decent housing and continued development of tribal enterprises. In this sense, more accurate data and regulation of groundwater and water conservation will be needed by the Community to replenish and maintain its precious water supplies. To further compound the problem, BIA cutbacks in program monies is expected to further delay the construction of concrete-lined ditches which is required if Central Arizona Project water is to be obtained by the Tribe.

During the phase 1973 to 1975, data submitted by the Indian Health Service showed that the five leading causes of death among reservation residents were: Accidents, about 2/3 of which were attributed to auto accidents, followed in order by heart disease, influenza and pneumonia, cirrhosis of the liver, and diabetes mellitus. As it is, IHS' responsibility to provide even the least costly and most minimal medical care for indigent Community members may be in jeopardy because the present health facility in Sacaton does not meet certain JCAH (Joint Commission on

Accreditation of Hospitals) standards.

The need to improve the quality of education among Community youths is a never-ending problem of the Tribe's Department of Education which must concern itself with truancy and drop-out rates, programs in counselling and career planning, the need for a division on Special Education, studying the feasibility of establishing a Community high school, planning for additional education facilities, etc. In 1980, the enrollment of tribal students in BIA day and boarding, parochial, public and community schools consisted of some 612 high school students and 1,929 elementary school pupils in addition to 300 head-start youngsters all of whose families are included as having an average family income of about $4,800 per year.

Tribal Law and Order still does not meet the expectations of the Community which is attributed to: lack of funding for more personnel and equipment to cover the extensive reservation; intergovernmental jurisdictional problems, and BIA reluctance to authorize enforcement of certain tribal laws. This law enforcement predicament is further topped by the fact that violent crimes are increasing in the Gila River Pima-Maricopa Community.

Examples of the problem areas cited above are but only a few which the tribe is currently faced with. By far, the most serious problem of the tribe is yet to be felt completely and that is the threat of federal funding cutbacks which is expected to have a distressful effect on Community residents as a result of the elimination of federally-funded jobs and programs.

THE COMMUNITY'S COMPREHENSIVE PLAN: Meanwhile, in assuming a position of continuity and stability in tribal government operations and maintenance, the Community Council has decided to implement its 5-year Comprehensive Plan which was adopted on October 1, 1980. The plan is one that was given considerable study for almost 2 years by five major task forces and is a continuation of two previous comprehensive plans which were also targeted at similar needs and concerns of the Pima and Maricopa people. In addition, the plan offers an insight into the many programs and activities that is being carried out throughout the reservation.

The far-reaching, updated scheme is categorized into the four major areas of: (1) Tribal Government; (2) Economic Development/Employment and Training; (3) Social Development and (4) Community Development. Each area in turn is subdivided into various components which address themselves to related subject matter. For instance, under Community Development, the issues of Housing, Public Works, Planning and Zoning, Surveying and Engineering, and Environmental Health and Safety are reviewed with appropriate recommendations listed.

TRIBAL ADMINISTRATION: Beginning with Tribal Government, the plan urges the Council to take action "immediately" to lessen the impact of extremely-fractionated, allotted lands through special legislation or changes in Federal laws. The Council is also asked to see that proper management of both surface and underground water is carried out through thorough planning, hyrdrologic studies, policies where needed, and water conservation programs. Additionally, the plan recommends that the Council initiate ordiances for the proper operation and maintenance of its reservation-wide water system; this would include pressing for appropriate regulations and the complete rehabilitation of the reservation's irrigation system administered by the San Carlos Irrigation Project.

In addition, other recommendations of immediate urgency made by the task force on Tribal Government calls for developing reservation-wide land-use proposals and plans for making use of Central Arizona Project (CAP) water as soon as possible in order to prevent encroachment and to prepare for eventual distribution of CAP water to the community. Another important concern pointed out is the need to establish legal procedures regarding Farmers Home Administration loans so that clear title to the affected property remains in the hands of enrolled members of the tribe or the community itself.

In answer to law enforcement problems, the Comprehensive Plan advises that the present Police Commission work more closely with the Tribal Council's Legislative Committee to alleviate problems, improve law and order services and to stimulate a more responsive attitude toward Community concerns. If such action is unattainable, it is suggested that procedures be taken under PL 93-638 "The Indian Self-Determination Act," to contract police department services with the BIA, as long as accepted law enforcement standards are met.

Over a dozen other recommendations--considered not quite as urgent--are outlines for possible Tribal Council action; these include topics on such matters as reapportionment of the tribal council, state-tribal jurisdiction, tribal roll, revision of the community's Constitution and Bylaws, and so forth.

Finally, while this section of the plan deals primarily with proposals for Tribal Council consideration, some key objectives are outlines for action to be taken by: The Office of Tribal Operations and Administration; (2) Office of Personnel Services and (3) Office of Planning and Evaluation. Basically, all of the objectives entail changes for improvement in such administrative matters as reorganization, efficiency, centralized control, communication, personnel, fund-raising, and public relations.

Included under this section of the long-range Community plan are objectives to be accomplished by the Community Court. Although the recommended deadlines for the various tasks to be completed have elapsed, it is expected that the Tribal Court will continue to strive to "maintain a judicial system through which tribal laws are interpreted and applied equitably, impartially and objectively." Implied in this expressed goal are such judicial intentions as: Improved coordination with local government judicial agencies through intergovernmental agreements; resolution of jurisdictional questions, advanced training for court personnel, promotion of crime prevention programs, evaluation of the law and order code, reconciliation of juvenile delinquency issues, and in general, continued development of an enhanced, professionally-managed Community Court system.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING: The next major area covered under the Plan is entitled "Economic Development/Employment and Training," and includes a wide variety of related topics. So far, tribal efforts to develop its economy has been based upon agriculture and industry. Presently, Community farm lands consist of approximately 16,250 acres, the use of which is guided by a 5-member farm board appointed by the Tribal Council. The operation of the farm is administered by a farm manager who also supervises 165 employees, most of whom are seasonal laborers, even though a few are skilled workers and supervisors. Some of the crops produced by these farms are: cotton, feed grains, alfalfa, wheat, sugar beets, lettuce, carrots,

melons and pistachio nuts. Sales of these crops in off-reservation markets eventually result in a sizable income for the tribe.

Probably, the most successful industry developed thus far by the Gila River Indian Community is the Pima-Chandler Industrial Park which is governed by a State-chartered Board of Directors. Two other parks are the Pima-Coolidge Industrial Park which is tribally-sanctioned and the San Tan Park directed by a State-incorporated Board. The three parks are administered by the Director of the Community's Department of Economic Development which in turn, is guided by the Tribal Council's Economic Development Committee.

Although the tribe's income from industrial parks has been only "nominal", tribal employment is expected to rapidly increase in the coming years along with increased population growth in the Chandler, Coolidge and San Tan areas.

Presently, the tribe operates a self-supporting arts and crafts complex consisting of a museum, a gift shop and a restaurant, all of which provides employment for 9 persons and part-time help for 12 others. Another commercial enterprise developed by the tribe is the recently-constructed shopping center which will be initially operated by the tribe and later turned over to qualified local entrepreneurs who can take over ownership of each retail outlet. Long range plans also call for improvement in the area of tourism along with commercial development of two major interchanges on Interstate 10; specifically, at the Firebird Lake turnoff just south of the City of Chandler and at the Gila River Arts and Crafts Center interchange.

EMPLOYMENT: With current unemployment now at a peak on the Gila River Reservation--largely due to Federal Budget cuts, and reduced or terminated programs--the tribe's Office of Employment and Training faces the formidable task and burgeoning problem of finding jobs for more than 840 unemployed residents out of a total labor force of 2,619 persons. To achieve this objective, the tribe proposes to establish job training and occupational preparedness programs, develop statistical data on employment, provide skills and career development of tribal employees, implement a management and supervisory training program to prepare employees for professional management positions wherever they may be found; all of these measures designed for local residents who wish "to take advantage of the employment opportunities generated through economic development activities."

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES: In the human services area, the status of federal-funded projects is just as acute, if not more. Two departments, Education and Human Resources, have been established by the Tribal Council to deal with education, health and social matters. Accordingly, the Council's Education Committee guides the Department of Education while the Health and Social Committee oversees operation of the Department of Human Resources.

Basically, the Education Department is responsible for coordinating educational efforts with the various school systems attended by reservation students in addition to administering educational support services such as providing counselors for students, assisting students to secure financial support for college, monitoring BIA boarding schools, making available headstart programs and educational services for handicapped children. Other responsibilities include: Providing for adult vocational training,

negotiating JOM contracts for the benefit of Pima-Maricopa students and administering tribal funds for students of indigent families. Goals for 1981 through 1984 include such endeavors as creating a special education division to serve the handicapped, studying the feasibility of establishing a tribal high school, programs to reduce truancy and drop-out rates, contracting with the BIA to operate BIA schools located on the reservation, developing a tribally approved curriculum, and in general, provide students "the opportunity and encouragement to achieve the highest academic and/or vocational training level of which he is capable."

HEALTH SERVICES: Reservation health services are the responsibility of: (a) the Tribe's Health Services branch under the Department of Human Resources; (b) the Indian Health Service Hospital in Sacaton and indirectly, (c) the Westend Clinic of the Phoenix Indian Medical Center. A Tribal Health Advisory Board augments the health services by serving in an advisory capacity to the Sacaton Hospital, while the Tribe's Standing Committee on Health and Social Service recommends policies on health care to the Council for tribal support and direction.

Under the health branch, five major divisions are organized "to assure the Community has a modern health delivery system, adequately staffed by qualified personnel..." These divisions and their components are: (1) Division of Nursing which is responsible for programs on Chronic Illness in order "to facilitate the transfer of research findings in diabetes and arthritis to field activities...", Family Planning, and Community Health Nursing; (2) Division of Nutrition which includes the Commodity Food Distribution program for low income families, the Elderly Nutrition program in which meals are both home-delivered for the handicapped and served in a central location, and the Women, Infants and Children (WIC) program wherein medically-determined, eligible women and children are provided highly-nutritious food supplements such as juice, milk, cheese, eggs, etc.; (3) Division of Education/Training under which three components have been set up; namely, Health Education to develop "ways of motivating target groups to take specific action for better health," Health Careers Program wherein health career counseling and technical assistance is provided to community members and the Professional and Paraprofessional Training component; (4) Division of Behavioral Health which deals with mental Health programs, Alcohol and Drug Abuse programs and Project Health Promotion which is designed to promote health at the school and community levels. (5) Division of Supportive Services and Rehabilitiation which administers the Community Health Representative (CHR) Program whose personnel serve as liaison and advocate between clients and health providers in such activities as making home visits, assisting physician in special clinics, assisting nurses with health screening, immunization, eye-glass adjustments and emergencies. This division also includes Medical Transportation Services with the purpose of providing Ambulance services, transportation for hemodialysis patients to dialysis centers in addition to Gila River Reservation patients referred by doctors and nurses based on need and available drivers and vehicles.

This tribal health structure is of course, headed by an administrative and health planning staff which reports on all health matters directly to the Tribal Council through the Tribe's administration office. However, beyond the day-to-day functions of tribal health care and services, the Gila River Indian Community (G.R.I.C.) places much importance on priorities and objectives to be achieved, some of which consists of: Projecting a

time schedule for the tribe's eventual takeover of certain Indian Health Service responsibilities through P.L. 93-638; providing access to rehabilitation services to all residents needing them; integrating health education into all G.R.I.C. health programs and assess its effectiveness through accepted evaluations; coordinating efforts to secure moneys to build a new medical facility; coordinating family planning with maternal and child care services; developing a data base system in common with other tribal agencies; developing a reservation-wide comprehensive behavioral health center and assume administration of community health nursing in all reservation districts.

SOCIAL SERVICES: In this area which involves a large segment of the tribe's population, the five-year Comprehensive Plan covers a considerable number of activities and recommendations in order to improve Social Services and "assure a decent standard of living, personal sense of worth and a stable family environment." In general, the Social Services Branch is asked to: create an advisory committee to assist in planning and taking action in response to reservation needs; establish an information and referral office on sources of assistance; implement plans for contracting the BIA's General Assistance Program and the Adult Institutional Care Services Program; secure permanent funding for social services staff and programs.

For the youth of the Community, the plan addresses itself to: foster care, child custody under the Indian Child Welfare Act, youth services in response to identified needs, Law and Order Code changes relative to Community children, juvenile delinquency program, outreach service or child abuse, 24-hour hotline for troubled youths and their parents, and a program for young, unwed mothers. The Family Services plan would include developing court and police procedures in referring family conflicts and divorce applications to Social Services, establishing a premarital counseling program and studying the possibility of instituting a family crisis center. For the elderly, the plan recommends that program services be developed based upon the specific needs of the elderly people in addition to surveying the need for specific ordinances to protect the senior citizens of the Community.

For recreational purposes some of the major proposals listed in the Comprehensive Plan include: drawing up recreation plans in response to the expressed needs of Community residents; setting up a recreation management training program; provide all recreation personnel with technical assistance in carrying out their own programs at the local level; obtain assistance from related institutions in developing and promoting recreation; and implement a fund-raising program to support all recreation programs.

While social services of the Tribe's Department of Human Resources include such functions as information and referral services, child protective services, domestic relations counseling, youth home services and workshops for Community members, general assistance to the needy is also provided by the BIA along with institutionalized care for the aged and child welfare services. However, social services under the Tribe's Comprehensive Plan also includes law enforcement, fire protection, and emergency medical services, and for the area of law and order, the Task Force on Human Resources suggests that the BIA-operated Law Enforcement program work in cooperation with the tribal council to: initiate a "crime stop" identification program, study the possibility of setting up a volunteer police reserve unit, seek permanent funding to staff and operate two police

stations, employ a policeman trained to work with juveniles, provide community education in such areas as crime reporting, firearms control and bicycle safety, assess police force capability, provide advanced training for police supervisors, and increase police force to sufficiently protect all Districts on the reservation.

In answer to problems of fire protection at the local level, the Comprehensive Plan calls for recruiting and training additional volunteers as firemen, developing fire protection plans for each District, studying the feasibility of combining police, fire protective and emergency medical services into one department, and research the need for employing two fire training instructors.

Finally, although the emergency medical service is providing a much needed function in that the unit is on 24-hour call from the hospital, police, Community Health Representatives and District Service Centers, with 2 ambulances and 5 vans at its disposal, the unit is not without concerns; for instance, basic first aid and extrication training is needed for all first-responders, and funds are always needed to replace vehicles and outdated equipment. Hopefully, by the time the five-year plan has taken its course, all of the objectives in the Social Development field will have been attained.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: As indicated in Gila River's 5 year Comprehensive Plan, there are three distinct entities responsible for Community Development; they are the Gila River Housing Authority, the Gila River Planning and Zoning Commission and the Tribal Department of Physical Resources.

The Housing Authority administers all U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development programs on the reservation through its Executive Director, and assists tribal members in obtaining Farmers Home Administration, Veteran's Administration or private housing assistance. The Housing Authority itself consists of seven members from each district who are appointed by, and therefore accountable to the Tribal Council.

The Planning and Zoning Commission also has a seven-member governing body who are elected by members of their own Districts and are charged with studying and making recommendations to the Council on all land use and zoning matters.

To assist and complement the two tribal agencies described above, a Tribal Department of Physical Resources was created to carry out certain responsibilities of a technical nature such as: developing an effective scheme to operate and maintain solid waste disposal, sewerage and domestic water systems throughout the reservation, establishing and operating a motor pool, providing maintenance service to public buildings, carrying out engineering surveys and environmental health and safety services. Department staff also work closely with the BIA and IHS in matters pertaining to roads, land operations, realty, environmental health and safety, sewerage, water, flood control, and so forth.

Generally, the Natural Resources Development Committee of the Tribal Council serves to oversee functions of the Department of Physical Resources and recommends ways for improving services to the Community. However, for the specific purpose of setting policies and procedures for tribal water and sewer systems operated by the Water and Sanitation Division -- a unit

under the Physical Resources Department -- the tribe has created a separate five-member Water and Sanitation Board. Additionally, the Health and Social Committee is often called upon to assist and advise on health-related matters administered by the Department.

As indicated in the 1980 Comprehensive Plan, the tribe expects to improve the present situation in the area of Community Development with: (a) more and better housing; (b) increased public works and road systems; (c) better land use planning and zoning; (d) progressive surveying and engineering planning capability; (e) a highly-developed environmental health and safety protective service component.

The Tribe's future reconstructed above from the 1980 Gila River Comprehensive Plan is one that will be reviewed and updated each year in accordance with Community changes and other, more urgent needs. However, as Tribal representatives stated last May in 1981, "The successful implementation and completion of this plan is dependent upon the availability and continuation of Federal and State dollars to the Gila River Indian Community." But despite Federal and State program cuts, there is no question that the goal of the Tribe will remain unchanged and is virtually etched in the tribe's future; namely, that the tribe will continue to make "every effort to become as self-supporting as possible." As it is, whatever income the tribe realizes--whether from farms, industry or commerce --is used to support the tribal government "just as taxes are used to support municipal governments."

Meanwhile, life continues today on the Reservation for some 7,465 Pimas and Maricopas who have practically adjusted to and live in a more modern setting than in 1859 when the Gila River Reservation was the first Arizona reservation to be established by the U. S. Government. Nowadays, there are more new houses, schools, churches and community buildings to be found. Many houses are equipped with air conditioners, telephones, up-to-date gas and electric ranges, inside plumbing, refrigerators, color TV sets, stereos, fashionable cars and other domestic conveniences often associated with homes in suburban America. Going into nearby cities for shopping, movies, dining out, recreation, etc. is a common pasttime for many Pima and Maricopa families depending on their income. A large segment of the reservation population also attend the various churches, school-related activities, rock concerts, food sales, fiestas, community meetings, and indoor recreation at district community centers. Occasionally, a "Chicken Scratch" dance is sponsored by a family to celebrate a wedding, birthday, graduation from school or simply as a fund-raising event. Most districts also sponsor baseball, volleyball, softball, and basketball teams whose games and tournaments are well attended. Even the "Wallace and Ladmo" show on weekday mornings and Saturday morning cartoons on weekends are favorites of pre-teens who can bike, hike or play all day surrounded by both a modern neighborhood and a natural environment still relatively undisturbed by a "cement prairie."

Admittedly, the above narration of the Gila River Pima-Maricopa Community may not have included many of the daily activities or excellent examples of the Community's progress to date, yet the mere fact that the Pimas and Maricopas have survived at all and have grown in strength in all of their endeavors is demonstration enough that the people on the Gila River Reservation have attained a kind of fulfillment yet to be experienced by a similar community of non-Indians. It is in this light that the Pimas

and Maricopas stand "to lead by (their) example. For with respect to such things as a sense of heritage, of a vital continuity in terms of origin and of destiny, a profound investment of the mind and spirit in the oral traditions of literature, philosophy and religion--those things, in short, which constitute his vision of the world--the Indian is perhaps the most culturally secure of all Americans."--N. Scott Monaday. It is therefore, this sixth sense of the Pima and Maricopa people that will ultimately prevail, consonant with the Pima's rallying cry of "Vh-thaw-hup-ea-ju" which means, in English, "It will happen" or "It must happen."*

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* The statements and views expressed throughout the above narrative do not necessarily represent the ideas or beliefs of the Gila River Pima-Maricopa Community but are the expressions gathered from facts and figures of the following publications:

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SUMMATION

In submitting this Annual Report, the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs and staff wishes to acknowledge the many individuals and elected officials in all levels of government for contributing their time to the progress and well-being of the Indian people of this State. Our special appreciation goes to the tribal leadership and council members for their continued support and trust.

We are grateful to the Arizona State Legislature for its continued support in financing our office activities.

With the critical issues facing the Commission, tribes and State government, we are confident that our office will continue to be actively involved in creating a cooperative atmosphere whereby negotiations and agreements can be achieved without unnecessary and expensive litigation.

The Commission realizes the complex difficulties in achieving social and economic progress on Indian reservations, however, we shall always be mindful that the Indian people should and must be involved in determining their own destiny, yet being cognizant of the needs and well-being of all citizens of this State.

Respectfully submitted,

CLINTON M. PATTEA,
Executive Secretary

CMP/dd